

विषय कोड :

125

Subject Code:

COHERENT ENGLISH CLASSES

125895528245

QUESTION PAPER SERIAL NO

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION – 2022

(Annual)

ENGLISH (Model Set No-2)

I.Sc. I.A & I.Com. –LL- ENGLISH (Opt)

Time : 3 Hours 15 Minutes

Full Marks :- 100

Instructions for the candidates :-

1. Candidates are required to give answers in their own words as far as practicable.
2. Figures in the right hand margin indicate full marks.
3. 15 minutes of extra time has been allotted for the candidates to read the questions and follow the instructions carefully.
4. While answering the questions, candidates should adhere to the word limit as far as practicable.
5. All questions are compulsory.
6. Use of any electronic device is strictly prohibited.
7. This question paper is divided into two sections – Section – A and Section – B
8. In Section – A, there are 100 objective type questions out of which any 50 questions have to be answered. Each question carries 1 mark.
9. Darken the circle with blue/black ball pen against the correct option on OMR Answer Sheet provided to you. Do not use Whitener / Liquid / Blade / Nail on OMR Answer Sheet; otherwise the result will be treated invalid.
10. In case more than 50 questions are answered, only the first 50 answers will be evaluated.
11. In Section – B, there are descriptive type questions.

SECTION - A

Objective Type Questions

Question No. 1 to 100 have four options, out of which only one is correct. You have to mark your selected option on the OMR Sheet. Out of 100 questions, you have to attempt only 50 questions. **[50x1=50]**

TEXT BOOK OBJECTIVES

1. How many characters are there in "A marriage proposal" play?
[A]. One
[B]. Two
[C]. Three
[D]. Four
2. Who believed that one day America will rise up and follow the religion of equality
[A]. Negroes
[B]. Martin Luther King
[C]. White American
[D]. None Of These
3. The author of the novel "The Peacock" is _____.
[A]. Anita Desai
[B]. Arun Joshi
[C]. Vikram Seth
[D]. Amitav Ghosh
4. Do you think I may _____ on her accepting me?
[A]. Keep
[B]. Go
[C]. Count
[D]. Find
5. The native inhabitants of England were _____.
[A]. Scandinavin
[B]. Celtic
[C]. French
[D]. Denish
6. When was Bertrand Russell born?
[A]. 1862
[B]. 1870

- [C]. 1875
[D]. 1872
7. I think she was the most lady.
[A]. Cunning
[B]. Beautiful
[C]. Ugly
[D]. Light Heart
8. Middle English had _____ dialects.
[A]. Three
[B]. Four
[C]. Five
[D]. Six
9. The second half of the fourteenth century is known as the period of great _____ writers.
[A]. Romantic
[B]. Individual
[C]. Religious
[D]. Secular
10. A body of England's, breath air
[A]. England
[B]. English
[C]. Foreign
[D]. Countryside
11. Who among the following bring out and explain Indian philosophical thought?
[A]. Dr. Zakir Hussain
[B]. Mahatma Gandhi
[C]. Dr. Radhakrishnan
[D]. None Of These
12. "Macavity" is called the
[A]. Hidden - Paw
[B]. Visible - Paw
[C]. Hidden - Criminal
[D]. Visible - Criminal
13. ____ were satisfied with small villages.
[A]. Romans
[B]. Our Ancestors
[C]. Italians

- [D]. All True
14. In..... societies, except for remarkable accident birth is always attended.
[A]. Traditional
[B]. Non- Technocratic
[C]. Technocratic
[D]. Superstational
15. The Emancipation proclamation bring a great beacon light of hope to millions of.....
[A]. American
[B]. Negro
[C]. Negro Slaves
[D]. Martin Luther King Jr.
16. Seibei's parents knew that_____.
[A]. He Is A Dunce.
[B]. He Is A Lazy Boy.
[C]. He Often Went Out To Buy Himself Gourds.
[D]. He Is A Wicked Boy.
17. Bead's HISTORY was translated by_____.
[A]. King John
[B]. King Salmon
[C]. King Alfred
[D]. King Martin
18. We will not..... until justice is done.
[A]. Satisfy
[B]. Satisfied
[C]. Satisfies
[D]. Satisfying
19. Where did Sheila Kitinger visited?
[A]. Modern Hospital For "Bantu Patients"
[B]. A New Born Baby House
[C]. In India
[D]. In Bangladesh
20. The author of the novel "The Mimic Man" is_____.
[A]. George Lemming
[B]. Earl Lovelace
[C]. Lakshmi Persaud
[D]. V.S. Naipoul

21. _____ is a “window to the world”.
- [A]. Chinese
 - [B]. English
 - [C]. French
 - [D]. Hindi
22. The first eight lines of “Sonnet” is called
- [A]. Sestet
 - [B]. Ambiguity
 - [C]. Octava
 - [D]. Irony
23. Our ancestors set a limit to our indulgences because_____.
- [A]. It Is Bad
 - [B]. We Believe In Spiritualism
 - [C]. More It Gets The More It Wants
 - [D]. I Don'T Know
24. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Was born in.....
- [A]. 1929
 - [B]. 1930
 - [C]. 1931
 - [D]. 1932
25. Rupert Brook was died because of
- [A]. Tuberculosis
 - [B]. Anemia
 - [C]. Diarrhea
 - [D]. Septicaemia
26. For W.H.Auden poetry was a game.
- [A]. Serious
 - [B]. Common
 - [C]. Easy
 - [D]. Not Very Hard
27. When the baby is born In Sylheti Socity it is an occasion of joy for the _____
- [A]. Whole Family
 - [B]. Whole Village
 - [C]. Parents Of New Born Baby
 - [D]. None Of These
28. After language, the second most important thing which helped mankind was

- [A]. Gold
[B]. Silver
[C]. Fire
[D]. All Of Them
29. The Author of the book, 'From a Cornish Window' is_____
- [A]. Dorothy L. Sayers
[B]. Quiller-Couch
[C]. Both
[D]. None Of These
30. I myself , and sing myself ,
- [A]. Celebrate
[B]. Dance
[C]. Lean
[D]. Vessel
31. Nanukaka came out of minister's office mumbling colorful.....swear words
- [A]. Jodhpuri
[B]. Dakhni
[C]. Marathi
[D]. Maithali
32. The leadership of Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy gradually passed into the hands of the _____.
- [A]. Scandinavin
[B]. Celtic
[C]. French
[D]. Anglo-Saxon
33. Nature without check with original
- [A]. Beauties
[B]. Form
[C]. Energy
[D]. Triumph
34. "My Grandmother's house " is a poem.
- [A]. Heroic
[B]. Epic
[C]. Happy Memory
[D]. Sad
35. The peasants used the land for_____.
- [A]. Thirty Years

- [B]. Forty Years
[C]. Fifty Years
[D]. Fifty Years
36. The past is not dead and _____.
[A]. Static
[B]. Alive
[C]. Dynamic
[D]. None Of These
37. _____ revived the tradition of verse drama in the twentieth century.
[A]. William Shakespeare
[B]. G. B Shaw
[C]. Nicholas Udall
[D]. T.S. Eliot
38. Ideas that have helped Mankind is written by
[A]. Shiga Naoya
[B]. Germaine Greer
[C]. Bertrand Russell
[D]. Pearl S Buck
39. Novel is not newness but _____.
[A]. Genuineness
[B]. Very Ancient
[C]. Very Primitive
[D]. Very Elementary
40. Vox Clamantis is written by _____.
[A]. William Langland'S
[B]. John Gower'S
[C]. John Wyclif'S
[D]. Chaucer'S
- GRAMMAR OBJECTIVES**
41. The book was _____ the table.
[A]. In
[B]. At
[C]. On
[D]. From
42. Choose the correct synonyms of "to demonstrate"
[A]. Sell

- [B]. Give
[C]. Harm
[D]. Show
43. Choose the correct antonyms of 'evident'
[A]. Rare
[B]. Hidden
[C]. Wrong
[D]. Everywhere
44. Combine the Following Sentence in best possible manner.
I arrived. He has left.
[A]. I Arrived After He Had Left.
[B]. He Arrived Before I Left.
[C]. He Had Left And I Arrived.
[D]. I Arrive And He Left.
45. The boy.....was lazy was punished.
[A]. Who
[B]. Which
[C]. Who'S
[D]. Whose
46. I shouted.....loud as I could.
[A]. Very
[B]. So
[C]. As
[D]. Much
47. He is _____ hope.
[A]. Beside
[B]. To
[C]. Beyond
[D]. Besides
48. Choose the correct spelled word from the following.
[A]. Welfare
[B]. Welfair
[C]. Wellfare
[D]. Welapheyar
49. Choose the correct synonyms or most nearly word in meaning of "an emphasis"
[A]. Special Attention

- [B]. Possibility
[C]. Lack Of Importance
[D]. Answer
50. Choose the correct most nearly word in meaning of ""to indicate ""
[A]. Win
[B]. Expect
[C]. Look For
[D]. Point Of
51.we go to the gym to exercise, maybe three or four days a week.
[A]. Sometimes
[B]. Always
[C]. Often
[D]. Never
52. Her doll is.....than yours. (Choose the correct Option)
[A]. Pretty
[B]. Prettier
[C]. Prettiest
[D]. Prettyer
53. What are you doing? — I..... reading a book. (Choose the correct Option)
[A]. Was
[B]. Am
[C]. Is
[D]. None Of These
54. Remove 'too' from the following sentences without altering its meaning.
The night is too cold for me.
[A]. The Night Was Very Cold For Him.
[B]. The Night Is So Cold That I Cannot Bear It.
[C]. The Night Was So Cold That I Cannot Bear It.
[D]. The Night Is So Cold That Cannot Be Bear.
55. She is suffering _____ fever.
[A]. to
[B]. For
[C]. By
[D]. From
56. Choose the correct sentence.
[A]. It May Sound Strange But I Believes His Story.
[B]. It May Sound Strange But I Am Believing His Story.

- [C]. It May Sound Strange But I Believe His Story.
[D]. All True.
57. Choose the correct Antonyms of “apparent”
[A]. Hidden
[B]. Above
[C]. Under
[D]. Unnatural
58. Interchange the following sentences from Assertive to Exclamatory without modifying its meaning.
He plays very nicely.
[A]. How Nicely He Play!
[B]. How Nicely He Plays!
[C]. What Nicely He Plays!
[D]. How Much Nicely He Plays!
59. The child is eating bananas. (Choose the correct Passive Voice)
[A]. Bananas is being eaten by the child.
[B]. Bananas are being eaten by the child.
[C]. Bananas are been eaten by the child.
[D]. Banana are being eaten by the children.
60. Who wrote this letter? (Choose the correct Passive Voice)
[A]. By whom this is letter written?
[B]. By whom was this letter written?
[C]. By whom is this letter written?
[D]. By whom was this letter written?
61. Interchange the following sentences from Affirmative to Negative
I like my colleagues.
[A]. I Am Not Dislike My Colleagues.
[B]. I Did Not Dislike My Colleagues.
[C]. I Do Not Dislike My Colleagues.
[D]. None Of These.
62. Asia.....a continent.
[A]. Are
[B]. Is
[C]. Was
[D]. Were
63. I've lost my glasses so I'm wearing my ones.
[A]. Clean

- [B]. Better
[C]. Old
[D]. None Of These.
64. Ali should be back _____ 2:30.
[A]. Before
[B]. Into
[C]. Among
[D]. Between
65. Choose the correct Sentence from the below.
[A]. He was a very Sensible person.
[B]. He was a very Sensibely person.
[C]. He is a very Sensibly person.
[D]. He are a very Sensibly person.
66. How many children.....she have?
[A]. Will Be
[B]. Does
[C]. has
[D]. Do
67. Interchange the following sentences from Interrogative to Assertive sentences without modifying its meaning.
Can it be true?
[A]. It Could Not Be True.
[B]. It Can Be True.
[C]. It Cannot Be True.
[D]. It Could Be True.
68. Which word is an adjective?
[A]. Dirty
[B]. Ran
[C]. Away
[D]. All True.
69. A loaf _____ bread will do.
[A]. Of
[B]. In
[C]. By
[D]. Under
70. A car and a bike.....my means of transportation. (Choose the correct Verb)
[A]. Are

- [B]. Was
[C]. Is
[D]. Both A & B Are True.
71. April come _____ March.
[A]. After
[B]. With
[C]. Before
[D]. From
72. I sold my watch _____ 5000.
[A]. too
[B]. For
[C]. By
[D]. None of these
73. Choose the appropriate option from the below
Have you read.....last poem?
[A]. A
[B]. An
[C]. The
[D]. None Of These.
74. Choose the Correct Sentence
[A]. The Deaf Cannot Heard.
[B]. The Deaf Cannot Hear.
[C]. The Deaf Could Not Hear.
[D]. The Deaf Could Hear.
75. Choose the Correct sentence.
[A]. Either were fine with me.
[B]. Either are fine with me.
[C]. Either is fine with me.
[D]. None Of These Are True
76. I said to my friend, "Have you been to Delhi?" (Choose the Correct Indirect Speech).
[A]. I asked my friend if he had been to Delhi.
[B]. I told my friend if he had been to Delhi.
[C]. I said to my friend if he had been to Delhi.
[D]. I asked my friend whether if he had been to Delhi.
77. Sita will say. "I know how to sing." (Choose the Correct Indirect Speech).
[A]. Sita will tells that she know how to sing.

- [B]. Sita will say that she knows how to sing.
[C]. Sita will tell that she knows how to sing.
[D]. Sita will say that she knows how to sing.
78. Choose the plural form of "OASIS" from below option.
[A]. Oasis
[B]. Oases
[C]. Oasese
[D]. None Of These.
79. Interchange the following sentences from exclamatory sentences to Interrogative sentences without modifying its meaning.
What an excuse!
[A]. This Was A Great Excuse.
[B]. This Is A Good Excuse.
[C]. This Is A Great Excuse.
[D]. None Of These.
80. Choose the correct most nearly opposite word in meaning of neutral
[A]. Relaxed
[B]. Taking Sides
[C]. Old
[D]. Not Enough
81. Choose the correct option
[A]. I John and I went to the movies.
[B]. Me John and Me went to the movies.
[C]. True John and Us went to the movies.
[D]. True John and Them went to the movies.
82. Sita is looking_____ Gita.
[A]. Upon
[B]. to
[C]. Among
[D]. At
83. Choose the Correct Sentence.
[A]. Our ancestors Was monkeys.
[B]. Our ancestors Are monkeys.
[C]. Our ancestors Were monkeys.
[D]. Our ancestors Is monkeys.
84. Choose the correct sentence.
[A]. She Does Not Works Here.

- [B]. She Does Not Work Here.
[C]. She Do Not Work Here.
[D]. She Does Not working Here.
85. Choose the appropriate option from the below
Always speak.....truth.
[A]. A
[B]. An
[C]. The
[D]. None Of These.
86. She is _____ at the moment. (Choose the correct option)
[A]. Pray
[B]. Praying
[C]. Prays
[D]. Prayed
87. Prophet Mohammad is.....messenger of God. (Choose the correct option)
[A]. A
[B]. An
[C]. The
[D]. None Of These.
88. He has gone _____ the book.
[A]. Through
[B]. In
[C]. By
[D]. To
89. Choose the correct most nearly word in meaning of to inhabit
[A]. Enter
[B]. Live In
[C]. Get Used To
[D]. Understand
90. Choose the plural form of "MOTHER-IN-LAW" from below option.
[A]. Mothers-In-Laws
[B]. Mother-In-Laws
[C]. Mothers-In-Law
[D]. None Of Theses.
91. Tell me _____ yourself.
[A]. About
[B]. To

- [C]. Above
[D]. For
92. We're.....an oral test this week.
[A]. To Have
[B]. Had
[C]. Having
[D]. Haves
93. His performance is..... better than your.
[A]. His performance are Too better than your.
[B]. His performance is Also better than your.
[C]. His performances is Very better than your.
[D]. His performance is Much better than your.
94. Put _____ the light.
[A]. Off
[B]. In
[C]. Of
[D]. To
95. I don't know the man.....hit the boy.
[A]. Who
[B]. Which
[C]. Who's
[D]. None of these
96. Let's take the advantages _____ the low prices offered by the new shop.
[A]. Of
[B]. For
[C]. With
[D]. To
97. Choose the correct spelled word from the following.
[A]. Accomodate
[B]. Accommodate
[C]. Accommodate
[D]. Acomodate
98. We can go by bus.....we can walk.
[A]. And
[B]. As well as
[C]. Or
[D]. Both A & B Are True.

99. The Sun_____in the east. (Choose the Correct Option)

- [A]. Rise
- [B]. Rising
- [C]. Rises
- [D]. Is Rise

100. The old woman lived alone, with....to look after.....

- [A]. Someone / Her
- [B]. Anyone / Herself
- [C]. Everyone / She
- [D]. No One / Her

SECTION - B

Descriptive Type Questions

2. Write an essay in about 150-200 words on any one : [8]

- a. Value of Newspapers
- b. Science in the service of man
- c. Patriotism
- d. Work is Worship
- e. Village Life

3. Write a letter to your principal asking for leave for 4 days [5]

OR

Write a letter to your friend for covid-19 precautions [5]

4. Answer in about 40 — 50 words, any five of the following : [2 x 5=10]

- A. How did Nanukaka impress Sohanlal Ratiram ?
- B. What did Zakir Hussain pledge himself to?
- C. What, according to Lomov, is the main defect of Leap?
- D. Why did the speaker like the snake?
- E. Why is Macavity termed a 'criminal'?
- F. In what sense does the Sun conspire with autumn?
- G. Why are the Indians quick learners of English?
- H. What is meant by the Great Vowel Shift?

- I. What does the poet observe in summer in 'Song of Myself'?
- J. How did language play a role in human development?

5. Answer any three of the following :

[3x5=15]

a. Write a the summary of any one of the following poem

- The Soldier
- Fire-Hymn
- My Grand Mother's House

b. Write a the summary of any one of the following prose

- How Free is the press
- The Earth
- India Through Travellers Eyes

b. Match the poets given in the List :

List-A	List-B
Rupert Brooke	My Grand Mother's House
Walt Whitman	Now the leaves are falling Fast
W. H Auden	Sweetest Love I Do Not Goe
Kamla Das	Song Of Myself
John Donne	The Soldier

c. Translate any five of the following :

क्या तुम उसे पहचानते हो?

ये बच्चे रोज सतरंज खेलते हैं।

सुबह से बारिस हो रही है।

क्या आप मुझसे नाराज हैं ?

यह उसकी कमीज है।

हमारी कक्षा में पचास लड़के हैं।

मैं फैसला कर चुका हूँ।

उसने मुझे पैसे देने से इंकार कर दिया।

d. Write a note on American English.

e. Write a note on the dialect of Middle English.

f. Write a note on the Future of English.

6. Explain any one of the following : [4x1=4]

- a. In no part of the world and under no civilization, have all men attained perfection.
- b. And as we walk, we make the pledge that we shall always march ahead.
- c. And suddenly the land was for sale their land, their earth, which was all they had.
- d. Mother was waiting on the doorstep, her face wreathed in smiles.

Explain any one of the following : [4x1=4]

- A. Nurses to the grave are gone,
And the prams go rolling on.
- B. I think she was the most beautiful lady
That ever was in the West Country.
- C. I swore to save fire
From the sin of forgetfulness.
- D. I celebrate and sing myself,
And what I assume you shall assume.

7. Answer any one of the following : [4]

Read the Passage and answer the questions :

Education is not an end but a means to an end and we do not educate children for the purpose of educating them: the purpose is to prepare their for life. As soon as we realise this we will understand that it is very important to choose a system of education which will really prepare children for life. In many modern countries it has for sometime been fashionable to think that by free education for all, whether rich or poor, clever or stupid. One can solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation. But it has been proved beyond doubt that free education for all is not enough. The number of people having high degrees from colleges and universities but getting on corresponding jobs is increasing by leaps and bounds. So, a new kind of education in which degrees enable us to get jobs is needed.

- I. Does free education or education for all help us.
 - a. Yes, it help us in getting job.
 - b. Yes, but if the quality of education is high.

- c. No it doesn't help us at all
 - d. None of above.
-
- II. In Modern countries it is fashion that
 - a. To give education for all.
 - b. To give education to poor, clever and stupid.
 - c. To give free education to all.
 - d. To give education to clever and stupid only.
 - III. Give the opposite of - Realise, Perfect
 - IV. Make sentences with – corresponding, leaps and bounds
- OR

Make a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title :

Abraham Lincoln was born on 12 February 1809 near Hodgenville, Kentucky. He was brought up in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. His parents were poor pioneers and Lincoln was largely self-educated. In 1836, he qualified as a lawyer and went to work in a law practice in Springfield, Illinois. He sat in the state legislature from 1834 to 1842 and in 1846 was elected to Congress, representing the Whig Party for a term. In 1856, he joined the new Republican Party and in 1860 he was asked to run as their presidential candidate.

In the presidential campaign, Lincoln made his opposition to slavery very clear. His victory provoked a crisis, with many southerners fearing that he would attempt to abolish slavery in the South. Seven southern states left the Union to form the Confederate States of America, also known as the Confederacy. Four more joined later. Lincoln vowed to preserve the Union even if it meant war.

Fighting broke out in April 1861. Lincoln always defined the Civil War as a struggle to save the Union, but in January 1863 he nonetheless issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which freed all slaves in areas still under Confederate control. This was an important symbolic gesture that identified the Union's struggle as a war to end slavery.

On 9 April 1865, the Confederate general Robert E Lee surrendered, effectively ending the war. It had lasted for more than four years and 600,000 Americans had died. Less than a week later, Lincoln was shot while attending a performance at Ford's Theatre in Washington DC and died the next morning, 15 April 1865. His assassin, John Wilkes Booth, was a strong supporter of the Confederacy.

ANSWER SHEET

OBJECTIVE ANSWER KEY

[1]. C, [2]. B, [3]. A, [4]. C, [5]. B, [6]. D, [7]. C, [8]. C, [9]. B, [10]. B, [11]. C, [12]. D, [13]. B, [14]. B, [15]. C, [16]. C, [17]. C, [18]. A, [19]. A, [20]. D, [21]. B, [22]. C, [23]. C, [24]. A, [25]. D, [26]. A, [27]. A, [28]. C, [29]. B, [30]. A, [31]. C, [32]. D, [33]. C, [34]. C, [35]. C, [36]. A, [37]. D, [38]. C, [39]. A, [40]. B, [41]. D, [42]. C, [43]. B, [44]. B, [45]. B, [46]. A, [47]. C, [48]. C, [49]. D, [50]. B, [51]. C, [52]. B, [53]. B, [54]. B, [55]. D, [56]. C, [57]. A, [58]. B, [59]. B, [60]. D, [61]. C, [62]. B, [63]. C, [64]. A, [65]. A, [66]. B, [67]. C, [68]. A, [69]. A, [70]. A, [71]. A, [72]. B, [73]. C, [74]. B, [75]. C, [76]. A, [77]. D, [78]. B, [79]. C, [80]. B, [81]. A, [82]. D, [83]. C, [84]. B, [85]. C, [86]. B, [87]. C, [88]. A, [89]. B, [90]. C, [91]. A, [92]. C, [93]. D, [94]. A, [95]. A, [96]. A, [97]. B, [98]. D, [99]. C, [100]. D

Value of Newspapers

A newspaper is a form of printed media. It is a powerful mode of mass communication. It is one of the greatest means of communication between people and the world. In addition, they are also a great medium of knowledge. We get our daily dose of news from newspapers early in the morning. It is quite a reliable source which gives us information only after thoroughly investigating the information. It gained popularity day by day. It is published all over the world in many different languages. In newspaper, every type of news is available like, sports, business, politics and showbiz. Newspaper is a power house of information. It contains news from the world of politics. It makes the general public aware about what 's going on around the world. This is great source of information.

In this age of television, newspaper is still one of the most important modes of the media. Reading newspaper is a great habit. Being a student it not only improves your reading skills and efficiency but also keeps you aware of the current affairs. There are many other benefits that one gets from reading newspapers, such as improvement in vocabulary and reading efficiency. In newspaper, not only news but also the entertainment columns like crosswords and puzzle various interesting articles, fun facts to keep the reader involved. On other hand, newspaper also consists of a separate section dealing with fashion trends, lifestyle, and life stories etc.

Science in the service of man

Science has unlocked and widened the new boundaries of human knowledge, information, comforts and achievements. The scientific path from unawareness to knowledge, from superstitions to scientific wisdom and from darkness to light, has been a long struggle. This struggle was full of troubles, determination, labour, hard-work, trial and errors as well as challenges.

Science is universal, complete, simple and yet very complex. It includes reasoning, analyzing and systematic study of various things. Science has helped man to conquer different things. Now, the moon is within the man's reach and planets are not too far off from his observation and study.

Satellite communication has helped in rapid contact of people from one corner of the world to another. Immediate communication through telephones, mobiles and electronic mails are great wonders of science. Through networking, a computer can be connected to other computer in the world. Satellites have also changed the world of entertainment through radios and cable televisions.

The miracles and achievements of science are too many. It has helped man to jump into a comfortable world of successes and luxuries. No doubt the misuse of science and its discoveries has brought the entire humanity on the edge of destruction. It has produced destructive weapons, like nuclear bombs, missiles, deadly gases. etc. Thus, science should be used as a benefit, as a means and a tool to improve the quality of life. The misuse and abuse of science are bound to make our life horrifying

Patriotism

Patriotism doesn't mean only fighting and shedding blood, showing true love and respect for the country is also patriotism. In the past, India has had a few glorious freedom fighters who fought India's freedom and sacrificed their lives to help the country become free and flourish. Some of those freedom fighters and greatest patriots were Maulana Azad, Rani Lakshmi Bai and Bhagat Singh. They lost their lives for the love of their country and a true patriot is worshipped even after their death; they become martyrs. The souls of these true martyrs are respected and become immortal. As Shakespeare says "Cowards die many times before their deaths; The valiant never tastes of death once."

Other patriots such as Shivaji, Gandhi Ji and Subhash Chandra Bose are respected and remembered today as well because they fought for their nation and were fearless! Our freedom fighters lead movements to bring a change and make an identity for the country. Remembering and honouring their struggle for independence is an important aspect of patriotism. It is because of their struggles and hard work that we are here today, living in our country safely and with respect.

Work is Worship

Any action that requires physical and mental effort is termed as work. Therefore, in theory, breathing, sleeping, thinking, everything is work. But, in society, "work" is defined as actions that can generate an output that would bear some results. And thus, people are rewarded for their efforts with materialistic gains. Sometimes the work they do is harmful to society, yet they choose to do it anyway to earn money.

There are various types of work and different fields in which people work. Sometimes, people are content with the work that they are assigned to, and sometimes they are irritated when they are put in charge of something that they are not fond of doing. This often results in them losing respect for the work they do. People mostly work to get rewarded with worldly pleasures. Thus, they are not attached to the work they do.

Therefore, we need to love the work we do. We have to respect it and worship it. We should do our work not just to earn money, but God's blessing too. And the mighty would only give us his blessing if we learn through adoration, growth, and respect. Hence, 'work is worship.'

Village Life

Village is the pride of India. 60% of Indians live in a village and it will be not wrong if I call a village as a real India, because villages carry the real tradition and culture of India. The calm, clean, and serene ambiance of the communities help in keeping the mind clear and the body fit.

Villages are best in many ways. There is peace everywhere because they are not rushed like cities. Life is simple and away from any kind of articulation. People in cities always dress well, live in sophisticated societies. Whereas people in villages live a very simple life and they are more social than us, and they are away from any kind of show off. They live a healthy and real life. Agriculture constitutes a significant part of the Indian economy and the fundamentals of this lie in the village. Apart from our food requirement villages also hold some cultural importance. We have left many of our traditions and some cultural activities which are still alive in villages.

Village life is better in many ways and the pure air and pollution-free environment attract people to have a house in the village. There are peace and a special kind of stability, which cannot be expressed in words. I love villages and the environment; it is green everywhere and I don't have to walk in a park for fresh air.

3. Write a letter to your principal asking for leave for 4 days

To,

The Principal,

Monachand School,

Address

Dated:

Subject: Prayer for leave of absence for 4 days.

Respected Sir,

With due respect, I have the honour to state that I am Mohan Kumar, student of Class-XII, studying in your institution. I have to inform you that I shall be visiting in Patna for family function.

I, therefore, pray and hope that you would be kind enough to grant me the leave of absence for those days only and oblige thereby.

Yours faithfully/Yours obediently,

Mohan Kumar

Write a letter to your friend for covid-19 precautions

Naka-5, Darbhanga

Dear Friend Rohit,

I am happy here and I hope that you will also be happy there. After a long time I received your kind letter. Having gone through it, my joys knew no bounds.

As you know, we are going through an uncertain and confined life due to Covid-19 Lock down. Due to Covid-19 our daily routine has been changed. I am eagerly waiting to join new classes. But I am clueless that when this situation is back to normal. In this situation lack of concentration along with anxiety and depression are natural. Managing our emotion are really a challenge for us. But A planned activity is always better than an unplanned in emergency. As you know you are my best friend. So I am requesting you to do the following to prevent infection and to slow transmission of COVID-19,:

- Wash your hands regularly with soap and water, or clean them with alcohol-based hand rub.
- Maintain at least distance between you and people coughing or sneezing.
- Avoid touching your face.
- Cover your mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing.
- Stay home if you feel unwell.
- Practice 1 metre of physical distancing and avoid unnecessary travel and staying away from large groups of people.

Rest is as usual and nothing is to be worried about. Please convey my best compliments to the elders and lots of love to the youngsters.

Your Best Friend

Sohan

4. Answer in about 40 — 50 words, any five of the following :

K. How did Nanukaka impress Sohanlal Ratiram ?

Nanukaka dressed in traditional dress, introduced himself to Sohanlal Ratiram as an Old zamindar, and also said that he has a friendly relationship with Hajrat Barkat Ali.

L. What did Zakir Hussain pledge himself to?

Dr. Zakir Husain pledge Himself to the loyalty and service of the totality of India's past culture and work for India's strength and progress and also for the welfare of its people without distinction of cast, colour or creed.

M. What, according to Lomov, is the main defect of Leap?

According to Lomov, the main defect of Leap is that his lower jaw is shorter than his upper jaw. which makes him a poor hunting dog.

N. Why did the speaker like the snake?

The speaker likes the snake because the snake came like a guest to drink water from his water-trough.

O. Why is Macavity termed a 'criminal'?

Because Macavity is the one who is behind Looting the larder or the jewel-case. He is behind the breaking of the green house glass and the trellis. Also when the milk goes missing or peke's been smothered It is macavity to be blamed. Macavity's crime records are so amazing that great criminals like Mungojerrie and Griddlebone are just nothing in front of him.

P. In what sense does the Sun conspire with autumn?

The sun conspire with autumn in two sense first it help the plant in Photosynthesis and second it also help the plant in ripening fruits with it heat.

Q. Why are the Indians quick learners of English?

The Indians are quick learners of the language because, as discussed earlier, we belong to the same Indo-European family.

R. What is meant by the Great Vowel Shift?

The series of changes affecting the long vowels of Middle English is known as the Great Vowel Shift.

S. What does the poet observe in summer in 'Song of Myself'?

The poet observe the spear of the summer grass in summer.

T. How did language play a role in human development?

Language played very important role in human development. Without it, it would have been very difficult to hand on from generation to generation the inventions and discoveries that were gradually made

5. Answer any three of the following :

a. Write a the summary of any one of the following poem

- Check on our Video on Youtube Channel “Coherent English Classes”

b. Write a the summary of any one of the following prose

- Check on our Video on Youtube Channel “Coherent English Classes”

b. Match the poets given in the List :

List-A	List-B
Rupert Brooke	The Soldier
Walt Whitman	Song Of Myself
W. H Auden	Now the leaves are falling Fast
Kamla Das	My Grand Mother's House
John Donne	Sweetest Love I Do Not Goe


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c. Translate any five of the following :

- □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□? Do you know him?
- □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ These children play chess daily/every day.
- □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□ It has been raining since morning.
- □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ ? Are you upset/unhappy with me?
- □□□□ □□□□ □□□ This shirt is his/her.
- □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ There are fifty students in my class.
- □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ I have decided.

□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ They refused me to give money.

d. Write a note on American English.

American English or United States English is the dialect of the English language spoken in the United States of America. It is different in some ways from other types of English, such as British English. Many types of American English came from local dialects in England.

Many people today know about American English even if they live in a country where another sort of English is spoken. This may be because people hear and read American English through the media, for example movies, television, and the Internet, where the most common form of English is American English.

Because people all over the world use the English language, it gets many new words. English has been changing in this way for hundreds of years. For example, the many millions who speak Indian English frequently add American English words to go along with its British English base and many other words from the various Indian languages.

Sometimes people learn American English as it is spoken in America. For example, in telephone call centers in India and other places, people often learn American English to sound more like their customers who call from America. These people often keep using American English in everyday life.

The meaning of many words are different in American English. Most changes in a language start with small things. For example, Italian, Spanish, and French all came from Latin.

e. Write a note on the dialect of Middle English.

Middle English is an older type of the English language that was spoken after the Norman invasion in 1066 until the middle/late 1400s. It came from Old English after William the Conqueror came to England with his French nobles and stopped English from being taught in schools for a few hundred years. Over this time, English borrowed several French words.

In the 1470s, the Chancery Standard, a type of English spoken in London, started to become more common. This was partly because William Caxton brought the printing press to England in the 1470s. The type of English that people spoke in England between then and

1650 is called Early Modern English. There were many different dialects of Middle English. **Geoffrey Chaucer wrote The Canterbury Tales in Middle English.**

f. Write a note on the Future of English.

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- The most widely used language in the world today is English. आज दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली भाषा अंग्रेजी है। This does not mean that it has the largest number of native speakers; इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि इसे बोलने वालों की संख्या सबसे बड़ी है; Chinese enjoys this **privilege**. चीनी इस **सौभाग्य** का आनंद उठाते हैं। But English is spoken over a much larger area of the world than Chinese. लेकिन अंग्रेजी चीनी भाषा की तुलना में दुनिया के बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र में बोली जाती है। Indeed, there is hardly any country in the world which does not use English as one of these forms: वास्तव में, दुनिया का शायद ही कोई देश है जो इन रूपों में से एक के रूप में अंग्रेजी का उपयोग नहीं करता है:
 - mother tongue or first language मातृभाषा या पहली भाषा (L1)
 - second language द्वितीय भाषा (L2)
 - foreign language विदेशी भाषा (FL)
- English is a language that belongs to the whole world. अंग्रेजी एक ऐसी भाषा है जो पूरी दुनिया से संबंधित है। It has a great literature. इसके पास महान साहित्यिक रचनाएं हैं। It is the language of science and technology, यह विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी की भाषा है, and it is used all over the world as a language of learning and communication. और इसका उपयोग पूरी दुनिया में सीखने और संचार की भाषा के रूप में किया जाता है। Many other languages are as effective as English in one or more of these fields. इनमें से एक या अधिक क्षेत्रों में कई अन्य भाषाएं भी अंग्रेजी की तरह प्रभावी हैं। However, as a means of expression and communication, English is used in many more fields than most other ancient and modern languages. हालांकि, अभिव्यक्ति और संचार के साधन के रूप में, अंग्रेजी का उपयोग अधिकांश अन्य प्राचीन और आधुनिक भाषाओं की तुलना में कई अधिक क्षेत्रों में किया जाता है। Today English is recognised the world over as the language of आज अंग्रेजी को विश्व भर में (निम्नलिखित) की भाषा के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त है
 - International trade and commerce; अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार और वाणिज्य;
 - Academic and scientific writing; अकादमिक और वैज्ञानिक लेखन;
 - Airports; and traffic control; हवाई अड्डों; और यातायात नियंत्रण;
 - Diplomacy; कूटनीति;

- International Sports Meets. इंटरनेशनल स्पोर्ट्स मीट ।
- Indeed, as has often been suggested, English is 'a window to the world'.
दरअसल, जैसा कि अक्सर सुझाव दिया गया है, अंग्रेजी 'दुनिया को देखने के लिए एक खिड़की' है।

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